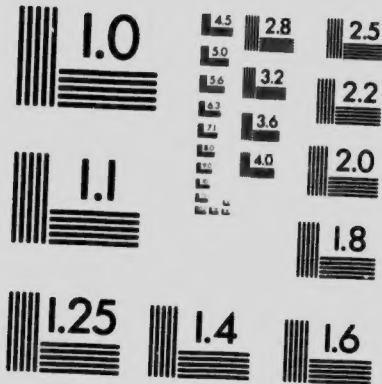


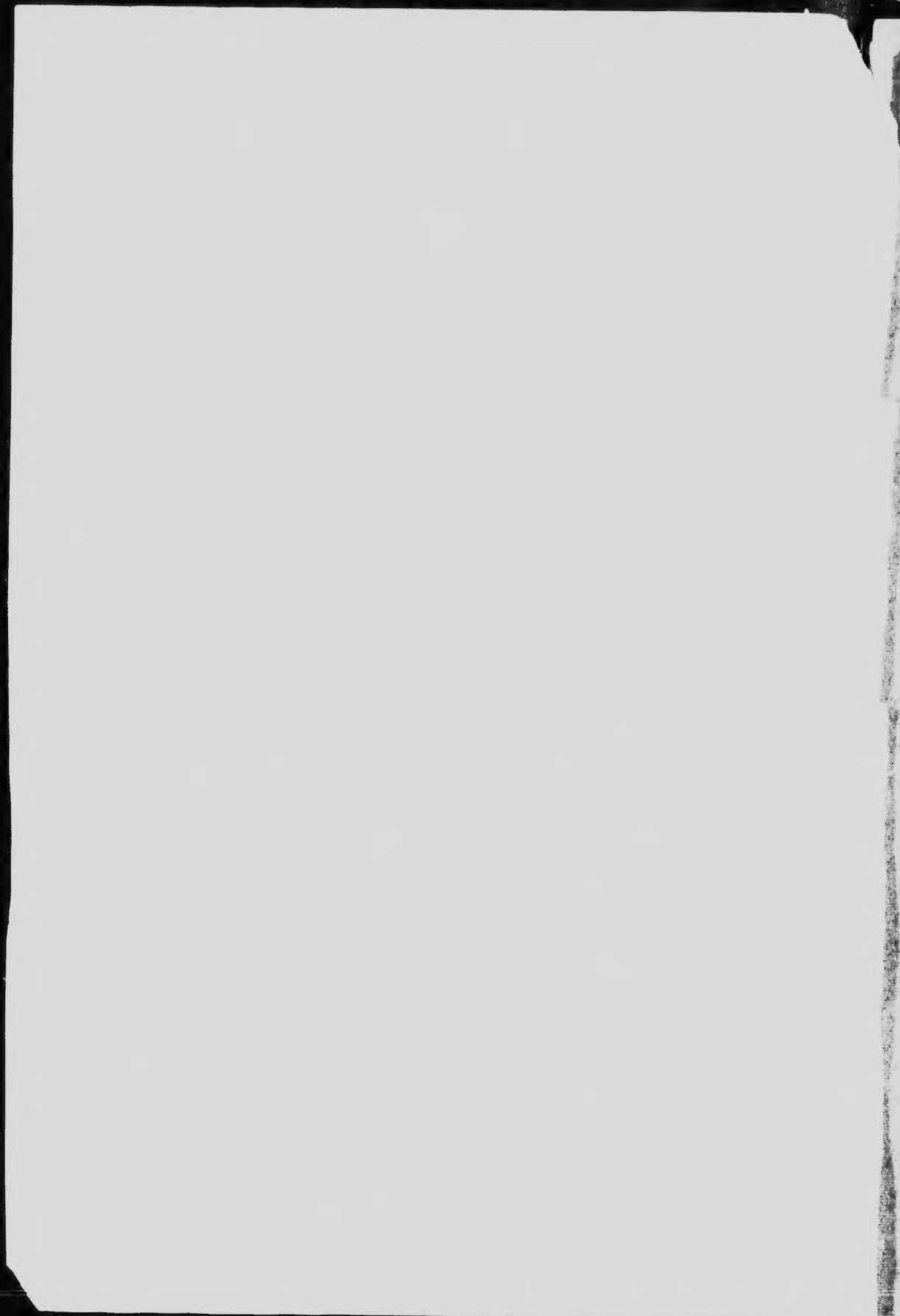
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# **The Old Militia Law of Canada**

## **The New Militia Laws of Australia and New Zealand**

and

## **Lord Kitchener's Report**

By **LIEUT.-COL. WM. HAMILTON MERRITT, R. O.,**  
President Canadian Military Institute.

(Read before the Canadian Military Institute at Toronto, on Monday  
evening, 21st November, 1910.)

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# The Old Militia Law of Canada, The New Militia Laws of Australia and New Zealand, and Lord Kitchener's Report.

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Events in connection with reorganization of the Militia within the British Empire are moving so rapidly that one might well hesitate before placing pen to paper on the subject, especially when great modern soldiers like Lord Kitchener and Sir John French are advising the over-seas Dominions of the Empire. It may, however, not be out of place to consider at this juncture the respective Militia Laws as they exist to-day in Australia and New Zealand and as they existed in Canada more than a hundred years ago, and their bearing on the position.

Lord Kitchener found in the Southern Seas a Commonwealth and a Dominion which had just adopted systems of naval and military training quite in line with modern progressive thought; but Sir John French, on the other hand, has no doubt been much handicapped by discovering that the present military training system in Canada is founded on the voluntary or mercenary basis, and that in the country at large there is complete indifference to the matter of defence, and a general marked disinclination to make personal self-sacrifice in connection therewith.

When, in 1906, I had the honour of reading a paper before the Institute on "Switzerland's Citizen Soldierry—a military model for Canada"—I was unaware of the full force of the old Canadian Militia Law, and of the important fact that for many years we had here in Canada the system of military service now existing in Switzerland, Australia, New Zealand and most other

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countries of the civilized world, and that to it was mainly due the saving of Canada to the British flag in 1812-14.

In my paper I indeed alluded to "our old Militia Laws" which to-day are crystallized in our present Militia Act under "the dormant 'Levée en masse' clauses," and to the law in operation in Nova Scotia up to the time of the union of the Provinces "under which there was in Nova Scotia alone a militia of 58,000, of whom 45,767 were actually drilled in 1866, and the total expense of that year was only \$114,460." Yet at the time I gave my paper it had not been my good fortune to read the Militia Law of 1808, of which I now purpose to produce extracts. Indeed, the chief aim of this paper is to bring to the attention of the members of the Institute the very important fact that we had in Canada a patriotic or Universal Service Militia Law when the war of 1812-14 commenced, and that it had been the law of the land for many years previous to the invasion of our country. It was undoubtedly due to that enactment, coupled with the loyalty of the Iroquois, that Canada was saved to the crown; for no one can read the Act of 1808 without recognizing that when the invader came in 1812 he found an armed people such as the British found in South Africa in the first and second Boer Wars, but with the advantage to the Militiamen of 1812 of a back-bone of regulars.

Then again perhaps it will be within your recollection that I supplemented my paper of 1906 ("A Military Model for Canada") with another paper last year (1909), entitled "Patriotic Military Service." The object of this latter paper was to show: (1) That practically all civilized nations in the world have Universal Military Service. (2) That this form of service is immeasurably cheaper than our present system, and (3) that it has an important beneficial influence on the physique, manners and bearing of the whole people, as well as on their industrial progress.

Having, therefore, given in my two previous papers the types of military service throughout the civilized world, and an example in detail of one of them in the case of Switzerland, it would not seem out of place to reproduce parts of the 1808 Canadian Militia Act and the present Australian and New Zealand Defence Bills as examples on the one hand of an old-time type of Universal Military Service and on the other hand of the latest adopted laws within the Empire looking to the same end.

#### FRENCH PERIOD.

To appreciate our 1808 Militia Act we must go back to the French occupation of Canada, to the old French laws or regulations, and then to the ordinances founded on them and issued by British Governors.

Mr. Benjamin Sulte of Ottawa has been undoubtedly the leading authority on the French Militia, and I therefore draw the following interesting historical facts relating to it from his extensive and valuable work on that subject : \*

The Canadian Militia dates back to 1649, when the population of the colony did not exceed 1,000 souls. Some 50 men were then under arms to drive off Iroquois marauders. From that time the Militia has always had its marked place among us, because, under the French regime, it held the place of the Royal Troops, and since 1760 it was frequently relied on as the chief force of the country.

The story for a couple of centuries mixes together militia and regular. The Carignan Regiment arrived in 1665 and left in 1669, but the militia was already in existence. It was the militia which played the principal role in the first campaign of 1666 against the Iroquois. In 1674-1676 Count de Frontenac reorganized the militia, and up to 1760 it remained under his formation. The British authorities kept it for a century after that on the same plan. From 1684 to 1740 occasional companies of regulars from France were merely auxiliaries to the militia in the defence of Canada. But Dieskan, then Montcalm, in bringing French regiments (1753-1755) to carry on the war with England, changed the aspect of things and the Militia took second place for the first time since 1665, but one knows that it covered itself with glory during this war of 7 years which terminated 18th Sep., 1760, by the capitulation of Montreal. When the English took possession of Canada the three classes which deserved attention and consideration were (1) The Catholic clergy, (2) The Habitants born on the soil, (3) The militia (composed of "2"), active and animated by an excellent spirit. The militia received no pay and no equipment, each man furnishing his own fire-piece. Parishes were responsible for units of 5, 10, 20 men to a half or a full company. The Captain was a man of influence and ability, selected for these reasons. He served as bailiff, &c., and received all the communications from the Government. In a general way he co-operated with the Seigneur and the Curé, and he had a special pew (banc d'honneur) in the church. In those days training was confined to practice in shooting, as matters relating to camping, transport, &c., were "in the blood" and part of the French-man's daily life.

The institution "Captains of Militia" of the parishes was not disdained by the Conquerors—far from that. They recognized in it an importance which the lapse of years rendered greater. Mr

\* See also Mr. Sulte's paper in Transactions of the Institute for 1896-97, p. 27-32.



Soulte thus moralizes on the reasoning of French-Canadians, "Allegiance for allegiance, that did not prevent them being Canadians before all, and when it had been a question of defending the country, it was never considered that the flag under which they formerly fought had been replaced by another. As a matter of fact, the French of France had gone, there remained on the shores of the great river only 'Canadians.' The English had their faults, but the condition was no worse than the old regime. Of two evils choose the least. Our fathers accommodated themselves to the change. It has not changed, it continues, it can last yet for a long time!"

Murray, in 1760, gave the "Captains of Militia" of the Parishes power similar to that of our judges—under a form of "Military rule." The Treaty of Versailles was signed in Feb'y, 1763, and proclaimed 18th May. The militia were disarmed, but soon, however, permission was given in a wholesale manner to people who wanted arms to hunt, and for whom the officers of militia intervened.

In May, 1764, five companies of Canadians were raised by the "Captains of Militia" against Pontiac. Six hundred answered the appeal. Peace was signed at Oswego in 1766. Prominent among the Canadians were St. Ange de Bellerive of Illinois, Godefroy and Baby of Detroit district. The siege of Quebec took place in Dec., 1775. Our militia sustained the first and the only great clash of this war. In 1777 an Ordinance relative to militia was passed. If, in 1778 and 1782, Canada was not taken by the United States it was due to the French-Canadians. From 1776 to 1783 the Governor (Carleton) kept up three militia companies on war-strength, and he took out of it the N. C. O.s, who served as instructors to the sedentary militia. By 1784 the disarmament was complete. There was only one company of militia.

Of the institutions of the old regime which the English Crown considered most vital to retain, it must be recognized that the Militia organization stood out from all that remained of the French system. In fact, we ask, did anything remain stable of all that France had done in Canada? Pitt allowed the province to regulate its militia affairs. Dorchester organized a regiment of two battalions before going to England in 1796 (after 27 years in Canada), one of them entirely composed of French-Canadians, the 2nd Battalion having some French-Canadians, but chiefly English. Promotion being Regimental, they were equally mixed at the end of six years. If this Regiment had not existed we would have been taken at a much greater disadvantage in 1812. Indeed 1200 to 1500 men of all grades who had not forgotten their training are very valuable when it is a matter of put-

ting some 15,000 recruits on a war footing. In 1802 the Regiment was broken up in ten or twelve detachments in the two provinces, and it was disbanded in September.

#### MILITIA ORDINANCES BY BRITISH GOVERNORS.

The ordinances carrying on the old French Militia regulations of Frontenac, and which were in operation during the period of Canadian History just described, are best indicated by the following extracts :

- (a) C. 8—12—A decimo septimo G. III. A.D. 1777. Chap. VIII—An ordinance for regulating the Militia of the Province of Quebec, and rendering it of more general utility, towards the preservation and security thereof. (Repealed by Prov. Stat. 34, Geo. III. Cap. 4th, Sec. 31.) "Guy Carleton."
- (b) An ordinance continuing an ordinance made the 29th day of March, in the 17th year of H. M. reign, for regulating the Militia of the Province of Quebec, and rendering it of more general utility, towards the preservation and security thereof —(19th year of reign—expired 1777-79.)
- (c) Anno Vicesimo Quinto.—Geo. III Regis.—Chap. 1— "An ordinance for regulating the Militia of the Province of Quebec, and rendering it of more general utility, towards the preservation and security thereof (1785--re-enacted) — (Expired.)
- (d) C. 6—1. G. III—A.D. 1786—Chap. 1—An ordinance for further continuing an ordinance made the 29th day of March in the 17th year of H. M.'s reign, intitled "An ordinance for regulating the Militia of the Province of Quebec, and rendering it of more general utility towards the preservation and security thereof" (Expired.) "Dorchester."
- (e) 1787—An ordinance for better regulating the Militia of the Province of Quebec and rendering it of more general utility towards the preservation and security thereof.
- (f) 1787—G. III—An ordinance for quartering the troops upon certain occasions in the country parishes, and providing for the conveyance of effects belonging to the Government. Experience having demonstrated that, on account of the local position of this Province, it is indispensably necessary, upon certain occasions, to quarter the troops at the houses of the country inhabitants, &c., all householders shall be obliged to lodge troops, furnish carriages and



serve as Battoe-men, whenever they shall be thereunto required by the Captains of militia.

Senior officer shall present order to Captain of Militia, or other senior officers of the parishes, who thereupon shall billet the troops, furnish carriages, &c. Fine, 20 shillings, 2nd offence 5 pounds.

—1 or 2 soldiers in each house—shall furnish a straw bed, coverlets or blankets, and a pair of sheets, to be changed once in every month, with room at their fire and by their lights and with permission to cook their victuals.

(Extended to the Militia when embodied, &c., by Prov. Stat. 34, Geo. III, c. 4, sec. 30.)

- (g) To explain and amend an Act intituled "An Act or Ordinance for better regulating the Militia of this Province and rendering it of more general utility towards the preservation and security thereof."—(Repealed by Prov. Stat. 34, Geo. III., Cap. 4, Sec. 31.)

We then come to the important Act which superseded the above mentioned ordinances and which played so important a part in saving Canada to the British Empire.

## CANADA, 1808.

### MILITIA ACT—UPPER AND LOWER CANADA — 1808.

Extracts from "Statutes of Upper Canada"—in the 48th year of the reign of George III.—Francis Gore, Esq., Lieut.-Governor, A.D. 1808.

An Act to explain, amend and redact to one Act of Parliament the several Laws now in being for the RAISING and TRAINING the Militia of this Province.—(Passed 16th March, 1808.)

. "Whereas, a well regulated Militia is of the utmost importance to the defence of this Province; and whereas the laws now in force for the training and regulating thereof are in some respects defective; Be it therefore enacted, &c., &c.:

- I—Shall and may appoint a sufficient number of Colonels, Lt.-Colns., Majors, and other officers, to train, discipline and command the Militia of this Province.
- II—The Commanding Officer of each Regiment or Battalion to specify to each Capt. the limits from within which the militia-men of such Captains of Companies shall be enrolled.
- III—That every male inhabitant from 16 to 60 years of age

shall be deemed capable of bearing arms, and shall enroll his name as a militia-man on the first training day on which the said Companies shall be drawn out, in the division or limit in which his place of abode may be, and shall at such meeting give in his name, his age, and place of residence, and if he has thereto but lately removed, he shall make the same known, together with the place from whence he removed, and each and every such inhabitant who shall not attend and give in his name to the Captain or O. C. Company for such division or limit, so that his name may be enrolled as a militia-man, shall for such neglect forfeit and pay the sum of 10 shillings, &c,— provision for notice.....and no one over 50 years of age to be called out except for day of annual meeting, or war, or emergency.

IV—The Captain to enter any name on list even if person does not present himself, and person then liable for service, fines, &c.

V—On the 4th day of June, or oftener, if he thinks necessary, Commanding Officer of Regt. shall call out his command to be reviewed and exercised, and every person neglecting or refusing to attend shall forfeit and pay, if an officer 40 shillings, or a N.C.O. or private 10 shillings. O. C. may vary time and place and split his unit, and at every such review the Capt. or officer commanding company shall give to the Colonel, or senior officer, fair written rolls of their respective companies, and the O. C. shall transmit returns to Govt. within 14 days from 4th June, under penalty of £5 for each O. C. company, and for each O. C. Regt. £10 for each neglect or refusal.

VI—May appoint an Adj. Gen'l.

VII—Capts. of Militia shall draw out their respective companies not less than twice or more than four times in every year (giving 6 days' notice thereof,) and shall inspect their arms and instruct them in their duties, and every person after such notice who shall neglect to attend, or shall disobey, whether subaltern officer or private (except in case of sickness or leave of absence) shall forfeit and pay, every officer 40 shillings, and every N.C.O. or Pt. 10 shillings, for every such neglect or disobedience.

VIII—That in time of war, rebellion, or any other pressing exigency, it shall and may be lawful for the Government to call out and march Militia anywhere in the Province, and any person refusing to obey such order or command, or absconding from, or neglecting to repair to the place

he is ordered, being an officer, shall forfeit and pay the sum of £50, and be held to be unfit to serve His Majesty as an officer in any military capacity ; or, being a N.C.O. or private, shall forfeit and pay the sum of £20, or go to gaol for not less than 6 or more than 12 months. Service for not more than 6 months continuous.

- IX—Government can call out detachments and limit No. of men in such. In invasion, O. C. Regts. or Battns. may limit number of men, and after getting warrant from Justice of Peace, impress carriages and horses and pay 7s 6d a day for every cart and 2 horses or oxen. When only part of Militia is called out, a man may send a substitute.
- X—When enough men, Regts. of not less than 8 or more than 10 Cos., with not less than 20 or more than 50 privates, to be formed—Establishment, one Col., one Lt.-Col., and one Major. Each Co. with one Capt., one Lieut. and one Ensign.
- XI—Also one Adjt., one Quartermaster. O. C. Regt. shall fix No. of Sgts. in Cos., and Capt. nominates Sgts. and sends names to O. C. Regt. for his approval.
- XII—Independent Cos.—not less than 20 or more than 50 privates, officers as above.
- XIII—N. C. O. or Pt. refusing to obey order when on duty, or quarrels or is abusive, shall for each offence forfeit pay not exceeding £5 or less than 10 shillings at the discretion of the Justice imposing such fine.
- XIV—Every person enrolled shall, within 6 months, provide himself with a good and sufficient musket, fusil, rifle or gun, with at least six rounds of powder and ball, and shall come provided with it when called out. And neglect to provide or come with it makes him liable to fine ; for review, &c., of 5 shillings, or for actual service 40 shillings.
- XV—Fine of £5 for selling Govt. stores, or be put in gaol for not exceeding 2 months.
- XVI—Must continue to serve, and punishment for mutiny and desertion.
- XVII—Punishment for disrespect to General.
- XVIII—Punishment for inciting mutiny or sedition.
- XIX—Punishment for being accessory.
- XX—Desertion to the enemy, punishment by death, or what Gen'l C. M. may award.
- XXI—Absence without leave or serving with another corps.  
—Gen'l C. M.
- XXII—Advice to desert.—Gen'l C. M.

- XXIII—Gen. C. M. to consist of : President, a field officer, and 12 officers.
- XXIV—On active service, officers and privates are subject to this Act and any British Acts for punishing desertion and mutiny. No man can be whipped.
- XXV—Improper conduct of an officer not on actual service.
- XXVI—Exemption from service : Judges, Members of Parliament and their officers, Attorney Gen'l, Solicitor Gen'l, Prov. Secty. and all civil officers, magistrates, sheriffs, coroners, half-pay officers, militia officers, the Surveyor Gen'l and his deputies, seafaring men actually employed, physicians, surgeons, masters of public schools, ferrymen, and one miller to every grist mill. But they can hold commissions as officers.
- XXVII—Quakers, Mennonites, Tunkers, on producing certificate, shall be exempt. But any of them between 16 and 60 must pay 20 shillings annually in peace time or £5 in time of actual invasion or insurrection. This may be levied on goods, &c., and paid to the O.C. of local corps, and applied for like purposes, as the fines, &c., or commitment to gaol for not more than one month until sum is paid. Not liable after 50 years of age, unless war, and then fined £5 for exemption each year until 60.
- XXVIII—In war time, militia may be ordered by Lt.-Gov'r on lakes, rivers, &c.
- XXIX—For detachments, roster or lists to regulate the turn of duty to be kept, made up by ballot of every name. Adj't. or O. C. to give notice of turn of duty.
- XXX—Detachments may serve on land, or on water in boats, &c.
- XXXI—May form troops of cavalry.
- XXXII—Detachments only to serve 6 months, to be relieved by another.
- XXXIII—If not enough to relieve detachment, those in detachment to draw lots, and those losing must remain.
- XXXIV—If any person refuses to pay fine, the Justice may commit person to common gaol of district until he pay. but not longer than one month.
- XXXV—No. N.C.O. need be obliged to serve again in lower rank than he held.
- XXXVI—Withdrawal from place of review or exercise — fine for officer 40 shillings, and N.C.O. or Pt. 10 shillings.
- XXXVII—Neglect or refusal by Sergt. to warn men ; for each neglect, 40 shilling fine.
- XXXVIII—Sergt. exempt from serving as constable.

XXXIX—Wounded or hurt to be cared for.

XL—Fines and procedure to collect. Out of them O. C. to provide drums, fife, colours, banners, Regt. books, and any surplus to go to the persons who shall make the best shooting during training in proportion to their standing.

XLI—Re convictions, &c. Fines not to exceed £20.

XLII—Action to be taken within six months.

XLIII—Previous Acts repealed, but appointments, &c., stand.

We also find there was passed on 9th March, 1809, an Act for Quartering and Billeting H. M. troops and the Militia of this Province.

An amendment to the 1808 Militia Act was passed on 13th March, 1811, and further amendments in March, 1812, which materially extended it, but, as a conflict with the United States appeared inevitable, it was virtually a war measure, and the general spirit of the men of those times is perhaps better exhibited by the above extracts from the 1808 Act, without quoting from the 1812 amendment. In 1813-1814 further alterations were made to the Militia Act, all of which, including those changes made in 1811-1812, expired at the close of the war.

#### WAR OF 1812—14.

The Regular Troops in 1812 in Lower Canada were :

Artillery ... ..	445
Royal Newfoundland Regt. ... ..	} 3783
Glengarry Light Infantry ... ..	
Canadian Voltigeurs ... ..	} 1226
Canadian Fencibles ... ..	

Total Regulars ..... 5454

In Upper Canada there were (on 4th July, 1812) 1658 British Regulars of all ranks. On 28th May, 1812, four Battalions of Militia (The Voltigeurs) were raised in Lower Canada, as if by magic, in 48 hours, under Major de Salaberry. War was declared 18th June, 1812.

The following general facts concerning population and troops engaged have been kindly supplied me by Col. E. A. Cruikshank, our best known authority on Upper Canadian Military History.

The population of Canada in 1812 has been estimated as follows :—Upper Canada, 80,000 ; Lower Canada, 320,000 ; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 200,000.—Total of the several Provinces, 600,000. Sir G. Prevost, in a despatch in 1812, estimated the enrolled militia of Upper Canada at 11,000, of whom he said it would not be prudent to arm more than 4,000.

The census of the United States in 1810 showed a population exceeding eight millions, which had undoubtedly materially increased by 1812—a proportion of more than 13 to 1.

With reference to the American forces a committee of the United States Senate submitted a report on the 19th February 1859, from which the following statistics are extracted :—

In July, 1812, the U.S. regular army numbered .....	6,686
In February, 1813, the U.S. regular army numbered .....	19,036
In September, 1814, the U. S. regular army numbered .....	38,186
In February, 1815, the U. S. regular army numbered .....	33,424
Average number who served 1 year or upwards during war...	38,186
Navy, seamen      do.      do.      do.      do.	15,194
Do. marines      do.      do.      do.      do.	2,652
Number of militia who served one year or upwards.....	7,147
Do.    who served more than 6 and less than 12 mos.....	66,325
Do.    who served more than 3 and less than 6 months....	125,643
Do.    who served less than three months .....	125,307
Grand total .....	380,454

The Newburyport Herald published the following statistics of losses in the U. S. regular army and militia during the war :

Regulars—Deaths ... ..	1812, 13,476	1813, 16,409	1814, 18,015
Desertions . ...	1812, 5,072	1813, 6,004	1814, 6,284
Militia—Deaths ... ..	1812, 977	1813, 990	1814, 870
Desertions . . .	1812, 2,015	1813, 1,367	1814, 1,368

#### VICTORIES WON BY BRITISH ARMS IN 1812-13-14.

##### 1812.

Michilimackinac (1).....	17 July
Detroit.....	16 August
Queenston.....	13 October
Frenchman's Creek.....	28 November

##### 1813.

River Raisin.....	22 January
Ogdensburg.....	22 February
Miami.....	5 May
Isle Aux Noix.....	3 June
Stoney Creek.....	5 June
Beaver Dams or Beech Woods.....	24 June
Schlosser.....	5 July
Black Rock.....	11 July
Chateauguay.....	26 October



Crysler's Farm.....	11 November
• Nanticoke Creek .....	13 November
• McCrae's House .....	15 December
Fort Niagara.....	19 December
Black Rock and Buffalo.....	30 December

\*—Included because they were actions entirely planned and fought by the Militia without any advice or assistance from regular soldiers, and were besides very creditable little affairs.

1814.

La Colle.....	31 March
Oswego.....	6 May
Prairie du Chien.....	17 July
Lundy's Lane.....	25 July
Michilimackinac (2).....	4 August
Cook's Mills.....	19 October

#### CHANGES LEADING TO EXISTING MILITIA SYSTEM.

The weakness of the old Militia System was in its rendering. In some Provinces the militia-man eventually was only taught to bear arms in one muster day a year, and there was no other training even in the matter of rifle-shooting. In other Provinces, such as Nova Scotia, a better state of things prevailed, but the general weak rendering of an otherwise perfect and necessary system for Canada caused efforts to be made to create an active militia which should have more training. This appears to have been the object of the partial change effected by the Act of 1846, and of the epoch-making Act of 1855. The Act of 1846 was the thin edge of the wedge. Its most noticeable features are the introduction of the classification of the old "universal service" militia and the authorization of "volunteer" companies. While the universal annual enrollment was retained, the men of 40 and over were formed into a second class, which was to be drawn upon only in war-time. The first class was to be drawn upon for a military force raised for "active" service, not more than 30,000 strong, the "period of service" to be two years. Only one day's training was still the extent of the service required. The Act of 1855 brought about a departure from the old "Patriotic Service" form of military organization in Canada, and contemplated the raising of some 5,000 men to form "corps d'elite" among the militia and the retention of the old "universal service." Two "divisions" of militia were now recognized, the "sedentary" and the "active" or "volunteer." The former was to be enrolled annually. The members of the active or volunteer force were to provide their uniforms and clothing free, but they

were to receive pay for a specified number of days' drill in the year. In 1859 the volunteer militia were ordered to drill for 6 consecutive days in each year, with pay of a dollar a day. In the early sixties schools of military instruction in connection with the regulars, then in Canada, were established with \$50 allowance to those who obtained certificates of qualification in a 56 days' course. In all, more than 6,000 certificates were thus obtained. In 1865 the volunteer militia was ordered 16 days' drill at 50c a day. In 1868, after Confederation, a Militia Act for the whole Dominion was passed, which is virtually the system at present existing, with an active militia and a dormant, or sedentary, militia as a reserve. The Militia Act of 1901 is, however, a more decided step in the direction of a standing army in that it provides for a permanent force of 2,000, increased in 1905 to 5,000.

The annual muster day was evidently kept up until Confederation, for Lt.-Col. James Walker of Calgary, commanding officer of the 15th Alberta Light Horse, informs me that he enrolled a company at Ancaster Village in 1867, on May 24th, Capt. Snider being then the commanding officer of the company. It seems amazing to realize, through Col'n. Walker, who is still a most active and efficient officer, what a short time has elapsed since the falling-away took place from the principle of "patriotic" or "universal" service, and the adoption of our present "mercenary or dollar" system. Col. Walker bears testimony to the dispute into which the one muster-day had fallen, how the fine alone forced out the militia-man, where, indeed, he may not have been attracted by the Captain's customary "treat" at the nearest tavern, and how respect for superiors had almost vanished, when men would give such answers to their names as "Sitting on the fence," or "Chewing a quid of tobacco!"

#### OPINION OF CHANGES, BY A VETERAN.

It might be of interest to quote the opinion of one who fought through 1812-13 and 14, and who lived to see and lament the retrograde steps of new militia enactments. In the biography of the hon. William Hamilton Merritt, who was Lieut. in the "Niagara Light Dragoons," 1812, and Capt. commanding a troop of "Provincial Dragoons" ("Niagara Frontier Guides") in 1813-14 until taken prisoner at the battle of Lundy's Lane, we find his biographer (J. P. Merritt, his son) states:—"1846.—A new militia bill was brought in, on which he expressed a preference for the old law of 1808, inaugurated under the immortal Brock, whereby flank companies were always kept enrolled and trained for an emergency, thereby forming an active force, ready at any

time to take the field, and form a rallying body for the rest. The wisdom of this scheme was well tried in 1812, when nearly the entire militia force was ready to take the field in defence of their country in from 12 to 24 hours after the declaration of war." And again:

"1854.—In March of this year we find the first movement towards establishing a volunteer organization, which afterwards entirely supplanted the old militia, although we doubt if the results of the movements has paid us good interest on the money spent over its institution, as we are still without the efficient home army of 1794, 1812 or even 1837."

#### INTEREST OF RURAL POPULATION.

The rural portions of the population take perhaps more interest in annual military training than any other portion of the people, even if they do not need the purely physical side of it as much as those who are town or city bred. The life in the country proper is comparatively lonely, and the descendants of those who met together in days gone by, in the annual gathering of the old sedentary militia, remember their fathers or grandfathers telling with what pleasure they looked forward to the May muster when they would meet together.

#### AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND THE FIRST IN THE EMPIRE.

Australia has the honour of being the first of the nations within the British Empire to adopt for present requirements the principle of patriotic, unpaid, or universal naval or military training. Their original Act of Parliament to this end was assented to 13th Dec., 1900, and amendments were also passed in 1910 after Lord Kitchener's report. The extracts reproduced hereafter, of both the Australia and New Zealand defence, will serve to show the similarity of the spirit which underlies them and that of the old Canadian Act of 1808. I have, however, given the new Australian and New Zealand Acts more fully than the old Canadian one, because, being modern, and at present in force, the detail will appeal more strongly to our members.

#### AUSTRALIA, 1910.

#### EXTRACTS FROM AUSTRALIA NAVAL AND MILITARY DEFENCE ACT 1903, 1903, 1910.

#### PROMOTIONS.

"11A—All promotions in the Citizens' Forces to the rank of officer and N. C. O. shall be from those who have served in the ranks of the Citizens' Forces and the appointments and promo-

tions shall be allotted to those in the next lower grade who are most successful in competitive examinations. The standards and manner of holding such examinations shall be prescribed in the regulations. All books required for such examination shall be issued to candidates without charge.

#### THE DEFENCE FORCE.

"The Defence Force shall consist of the Naval and Military Forces of the Commonwealth, and shall be divided into two branches, called the Permanent Forces and the Citizen Forces.

#### PERMANENT FORCES.

"The Permanent Forces shall consist of officers who are appointed officers of those forces, and of soldiers, petty officers, and sailors who are bound to continuous naval or military service for a term.

"No permanent Military Forces shall be raised, maintained or organized except for Administrative and Instructional Staffs, including Army Service, Medical and Ordnance Staffs, Artillery Fortress Engineers, and Sub-marine Mining Engineers.

#### PROMOTION OF OFFICERS.

"21. (1) Except as provided in this section, no officer below the rank of Lt. Col. in the Military Forces or below the rank of Commander in the Naval Forces shall be promoted unless he has previously passed the prescribed examination for promotion to a higher rank.

"(2) Where an officer has had no opportunity of passing the prescribed examination he may be provisionally promoted, subject to his passing such examination within the prescribed time.

"21A. An officer of the Military Forces, other than an officer of the Cadets, shall not be promoted, except probationally, to any rank higher than that of Captain, until he has passed, as prescribed, a course of practical and theoretical instruction by the members of the General Staff to perfect him in the practice of his own arm of the forces, and to accustom him to the uses and possibilities of other arms

(2). An officer of the Military Forces shall not be promoted above the rank of Major until he has passed, as prescribed, a course of instruction by the members of the General Staff, during which he shall have shown himself fitted to command in the field a force of all arms.

"Provided that sections one hundred and forty-nine and one hundred and fifty shall not apply to officers of the Medical, Veterinary, Ordnance, and other Departmental Services.

"(3) This section shall not apply to officers of the Medical, Veterinary, Ordnance, and other Departmental Services.

### SCHOOL FOR INSTRUCTIONAL N. C. O's.

"21B. A Special School of Instruction shall be established for the training of an instructional staff of non-commissioned officers, and all future appointments of persons to act as instructors shall be made from amongst those who have, at the close of the prescribed course, satisfied the Chief of the General Staff, or some person duly appointed by him, that they are competent. Provided that persons who have acted as instructors in the British army, or who, having served in the British army, satisfy the Chief of the General Staff that they have the necessary qualifications, may be appointed without passing through such course."

### NAVAL FORCES.

"32. (1) The Citizen Naval Forces shall be divided into Militia Forces, Volunteer Forces, and Reserve Forces.

"(2) The Naval Militia Forces shall consist of officers, petty officers, and sailors who are not bound to continuous naval service, and who are paid for their services as prescribed.

"(3) The Naval Volunteer Forces shall consist of officers, petty officers, and sailors who are not bound to continuous naval service, and who are not ordinarily paid for their services in times of peace.

"(4) The Naval Reserve Forces shall consist of—

(a) Members of Rifle Clubs who are allotted to the Naval Reserve Forces ; and

(b) Persons who, having served in the Active Naval Forces or otherwise as is prescribed, are enrolled as members of the Naval Reserve Forces.

### MILITARY FORCES.

"32a. (1) The Citizen Military Forces shall consist of Active Forces and Reserve Forces.

"(2) The Active Citizen Military Forces shall consist of the Militia Forces, the Volunteer Forces, those undergoing military training under the provisions of paragraph (c) of section 125 of this Act, and officers on the unattached list.

"(3) The Military Reserve Forces shall consist of Citizen Forces, and shall include the officers shown on the Reserve of Officers' List, the members of Rifle Clubs who are allotted to the Military Reserve Forces, and all those liable to serve in time of war under section 59 of this Act who are not included in the Active Forces."

The Governor-General may, subject to the provisions of this Act, raise, maintain and organize in the manner prescribed such Permanent and Citizen Forces as he deems necessary for the de-

fence and protection of the Commonwealth and of the several States.

The Defence Force shall be subject to such drill, training, and inspection, and to such regulations for the discipline and good government of that Force, as are prescribed.

#### LIABILITY FOR WAR SERVICE.

59.—All male inhabitants of Australia (excepting those who are exempt from service in the Defence Force) who have resided therein for six months and are British subjects and are between the ages of 18 and 60 years shall, in time of war, be liable to serve in the Citizen Forces.

60.—(1) In time of war it shall be lawful for the Governor-General, by proclamation, to call upon all persons liable to serve in the Citizen Forces to enlist and serve as prescribed.

"(2) A proclamation under the last preceding sub-section may call upon all the persons liable to serve in any military district or sub-district, who are specified in any one or more of the classes hereunder set out, so to enlist, but so that the persons specified in any class in that district or sub-district shall not be called upon to enlist until all the persons in that district or sub-district who are specified in the preceding classes are to have been called upon.

"(3) The classes referred to in this section are as follows:—

Class I.—All men of the age of 18 years and upwards but under 35 years, who are unmarried, or widowers without children;

Class II.—All men of the age of 35 years and upwards but under 45 years, who are unmarried, or widowers without children.

Class III.—All men of the age of 18 years and upwards but under 35 years, who are married, or widowers with children;

Class IV.—All men of the age of 35 years and upwards but under 45 years, who are married, or widowers with children; and

Class V.—All men of the age of 45 years and upwards, but under 60 years.

"(4) If the Parliament is not sitting at the date of the issue of the proclamation, it shall be summoned to meet within ten days after that date."

#### CADETS.

62.—(1) All those liable to be trained as Junior Cadets shall be trained as prescribed:

"Provided that where the required training is given by the



masters of schools to the satisfaction of the prescribed officer, that training may be accepted as sufficient.

"(2) All those liable to be trained as Senior Cadets shall be allotted to the Naval or Military Forces, and shall be trained in elementary naval or military exercises, and in musketry on open ranges up to distances of 500 yards, and shall be organized in naval or military units.

"(3) Uniform shall not be worn by Junior Cadets. Senior Cadets shall wear such uniform as is prescribed.

"(4) Officers and N. C. Os of Junior and Senior Cadets shall be appointed as prescribed and without regard to the conditions prescribed for the corresponding ranks of the Citizen Forces.

"(5) All Cadets in a military district shall be under the orders of the Military Commandant of that district, excepting such as are allotted to the Naval Forces, who shall be under the orders of the Naval Commandant.

"(6) Commissioned rank in the Junior and Senior Cadets shall be deemed honorary rank in the Defence Force, but shall not confer any right to any command in the Defence Force."

(7) A person who has served as officer in the Senior Cadets shall be eligible, on an equality with persons who have served for three years in the ranks of the Defence Force, to be appointed 2nd Lieut. in the Citizen Forces, if his appointment as officer in the Senior Cadets was promotion from the ranks in a manner similar to that prescribed under Sec. 11 of this Act.

#### DAMAGE TO LANDS.

69.—"The Governor-General may give a general or particular authority to the Defence Force, or any part thereof, to enter upon and use any lands for training, manoeuvres, or other naval or military exercises or purposes, and compensation shall be made, in the manner prescribed, for any damage or loss sustained by the owner or occupier of the lands, by reason of such entry or use."

#### PENALTIES.

72.—No ships, boats or persons shall come or remain within the prescribed distance of any ship, battery, gun or person engaged in artillery or rifle practice, or shall remain in any position so as to obstruct such practice. Penalty, fifty pounds.

74.—(1) Any person, of whom information is required by any officer or person in order to enable him to comply with the provisions of this Act relating to enlistment or enrolment, who refuses or neglects (without just cause, proof whereof shall lie upon him) to give such information, or gives false information, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for each item of

information demanded and refused, or neglected to be given or falsely given.

"(2) Any person appointed in that behalf who (without just cause, proof whereof shall lie upon him) refuses or neglects to make any enrolment, or to make or transmit, in the prescribed manner, any prescribed roll or return, or copy thereof, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

75.—Any person who—

- (1) Fails to enlist when required by this Act so to do; or
- (2) Counsels or aids any person, called upon by proclamation to enlist in the Citizen Forces, to fail to enlist or to evade enlistment; or
- (3) Counsels or aids any person who has enlisted or who is liable to enlist in any part of the Defence Force not to perform any duty he is required by this Act to perform, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any period not exceeding six months.

76.—Any man who has enlisted or who is liable to enlist for service in the Defence Force and who refuses or neglects to take the oath set out in the Third Schedule, when tendered to him by a Justice of the Peace, or by the commanding officer of the corps to which he is attached, or which he is required to join, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a period not exceeding six months.

Any person who—

- (a) Procures or persuades any member of the Defence Force to desert; or
- (b) Aids or assists any member of the Defence Force in deserting; or
- (c) Knowing any person to be a deserter from the Defence Force, conceals him or aids or assists him in concealing himself,

Shall be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding twelve months.

79.—(1) Failure to deliver any article any man is liable to "be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months unless, in the meantime, he delivers up the article or pays its value."

"(2) When an order has been made under this section the Court may, by warrant in writing, authorize any member of the Police Force of the Commonwealth or of a State or part of the Commonwealth to take possession of the article and to deliver it to an officer or as the Court thinks fit to direct.

"(3) Any member of the Police Force of the Commonwealth or of a State or part of the Commonwealth having any warrant under this section may in the day time enter any building, pre-

mises or place where the article is or is supposed to be, and may break open any part of the building, premises, or place, or any chest, receptacle, or thing therein, and may seize or take possession of the article and deliver it in accordance with the warrant."

81.—Any person who unlawfully obstructs or interferes with any portion of the Defence Force, or any member thereof, in the performance of any naval or military service or duty, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

108.—The regulations may authorize the officer commanding any corps or ship to punish any member of the Defence Force by a fine not exceeding five pounds, and also in case of the Permanent Forces by forfeiture of not more than 14 days' pay, or by confinement to barracks or on board ship for any period not exceeding 21 days, 7 days of which may be imprisonment, and also in the case of the Citizen Forces by reduction in rank or dismissal.

112.—Any C. O., if authorized by the regulations so to do, may disrate or discharge any sailor or soldier of the Citizen Forces for any good cause, but the sailor or soldier, before being so disrated or discharged, shall be notified, in writing, of the charge against him, and shall be given an opportunity of showing cause against it.

#### OUTSIDE SERVICE.

117.—Nothing contained in this Act shall prevent any member of the Defence Force from volunteering to serve in any force that may be raised by the Commonwealth to augment any of the King's Regular or other Forces, or to occupy or to defend any place beyond the limits of the Commonwealth.

#### INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

123 A.—No intoxicating or spirituous liquors shall be sold or supplied and no person shall have such intoxicating or spirituous liquors in his possession at any naval or military canteen, camp, fort, or post during such time as training of persons as prescribed in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of section 125 is proceeding in such naval or military camp, fort, or post, except as prescribed for purely medical purposes.

#### RELIGION.

123 B.—No member of the Forces who has conscientious objection shall be compelled to answer any question as to his religion, nor shall any regulation or other order compel attendance at any religious service.

## MARRIED MEN.

123 C.—All married men in the Permanent Forces who have served for three years shall be entitled to be placed on the Married Establishment.

## FREE UNIFORMS.

123 D.—Military uniforms shall be supplied free of charge to all ranks of the Citizen Forces.

“PART XII—UNIVERSAL OBLIGATION IN RESPECT OF  
NAVAL OR MILITARY TRAINING.

125.—All male inhabitants of Australia (excepting those who are exempted by this Act), who have resided therein for six months, and are British subjects, shall be liable to be trained, as prescribed, as follows :—

(a) From 12 years to 14 years of age, in the Junior Cadets; and

(b) From 14 to 18 years of age, in the Senior Cadets ; and

(c) From 18 to 25 years of age, in the Citizen Forces ; and

(d) From 25 to 26 years of age, in the Citizen Forces ;

“Provided that, except in time of imminent danger of war, service under paragraph (d) shall be limited to one registration or one muster-parade.

126.—(1.) The training in the Junior Cadets shall begin on the first day of July in the year in which the persons liable reach the age of 12 years, and shall continue for 2 years ;

“Provided that, in the case of persons who reach the age of 13 years in the year in which this part commences, the training shall begin on the first day of July in that year, and continue for 1 year.

“(2.) The training in the Senior Cadets shall begin on the first day of July in the year in which the persons liable reach the age of 14 years, and shall continue for 4 years ;

“Provided that, in the case of persons who reach the age of 15, 16 or 17 years in the year in which this part commences, the training shall begin on the first day of July in that year, and continue for 3 years, or 1 year respectively.

“(3) The training in the Citizen Forces shall begin on the first day of July in the year in which the persons liable reach the age of 18 years, and shall continue for 7 years.

127.—The prescribed training shall be, in each year ending the thirtieth day of June, of the following duration :—

(a) In the Junior Cadets 120 hours ; and

(b) In the Senior Cadets 4 whole-day drills, 12 half-day drills, and 24 night drills ; and

(c) In the Citizen Forces 16 whole-day drills or their equivalent ; of which not less than 8 shall be in camps of continuous training.

"Provided that, in the case of those allotted to the Naval Forces and to the Artillery and Engineers in the Military Forces, the training shall be 25 whole-day drills or their equivalent, of which not less than 17 shall be in camps of continuous training.

"Provided also that the duration of a whole-day drill shall be not less than six hours, of a half-day drill not less than three hours, and of a night drill not less than one hour and a half.

130.—Persons who are being trained under the provisions of paragraph (c) of section 125 of this Act shall receive pay as prescribed.

131.—This Act shall not, so far as concerns the obligation to render personal services for purposes of training, apply to any person who reaches the age of 18 years in or before the year in which this Part commences.

132.—A person who is liable to be trained in pursuance of this Part shall not, while the liability continues, be permitted, except as prescribed, to enrol himself as a member of the Militia Forces.

133.—At the termination of each annual training in the Senior Cadets and Citizen Forces, each member shall be classified by the officer appointed in that behalf as 'efficient' or 'non-efficient.' Those who are classified as non-efficient, either for failure to attend during the prescribed period, or because they have not attained a sufficient standard of efficiency, shall be required to attend an equivalent additional training for each year in which they are non-efficient.

134.—(1) No employer shall prevent, or attempt to prevent, any employee who is serving or liable to serve in the Cadets or Citizen Forces from rendering the personal service required of him, or from attending any camp of instruction appointed to be held by the Head-quarters of the Commonwealth or any Military District, or in any way penalize, or attempt to penalize, any employee for rendering, or being liable to render such personal service, or for attending such camp, either by reducing his wages or dismissing him from his employment or in any other manner ;

"Provided that this section shall not be construed to require an employer to pay an employee for any time when he is absent from employment for the purpose of training.

"Penalty : One hundred pounds.

"(2.) In any proceedings for any contravention of this section, it shall lie upon the employer to show that any employee,

proved to have been dismissed or to have been penalized or to have suffered a reduction in wages, was so dismissed, penalized or reduced for some reason other than for having rendered or being liable to render the personal service required of him or for attending the camp.

135.—(1) Every person who in any year, without lawful excuse, evades or fails to render the personal service required by this Part shall be guilty of an offence, and shall, in addition to the liability under section 133 of this Act, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds and not less than five pounds.

"Provided that, in the case of a cadet, no penalty shall be recoverable under this section until the end of the year in which he attains the age of 18 years.

"(2.) Any penalty under this section may be recovered summarily on the information or complaint of a prescribed officer.

"(3.) In fixing the amount of the penalty, the Court shall have regard to the means of the person offending and those of his parents.

"(4.) In addition to any penalty imposed, or (where the Court is of opinion that the imposition of a penalty would involve undue hardship) in lieu of imposing any penalty, the Court may, if it thinks fit, commit the offender to confinement in the custody of any prescribed authority for a time corresponding in duration to the time which, in the opinion of the Court, would be taken up in rendering the personal service required.

"(5.) Any person committed to the custody of a prescribed authority in pursuance of this section may be detained by that authority at any prescribed institution or place, and while so detained shall be subject to the regulations governing that institution or place, and to training and discipline as prescribed.

"(6.) It shall not be necessary for the confinement to be continuous; but the person having the custody of the offender may (subject to the regulations) release him for such periods, and call upon him to return to custody at such times, as he thinks fit; to the intent that he may follow his occupation, and that the times and periods of his confinement may correspond, as nearly as practicable, with the times and periods which he ought to have occupied in rendering personal service.

"(7.) Any person detained in any prescribed institution or place in pursuance of this section who escapes therefrom, or who, being released from custody, fails to return thereto, may be arrested without warrant by any prescribed person, and taken back to the institution or place, and may, on the application of any prescribed officer, be ordered by any Court of summary jurisdic-



tion to be detained for such additional period, not exceeding twenty days, as the Court thinks fit to order.

136.—Every person who, without lawful excuse, evades or fails to render the personal service required by this Part, shall, unless and until he has performed equivalent personal service as prescribed, be and remain ineligible for employment of any kind in the public service of the Commonwealth.

137.—All persons employed upon sea-going vessels registered in Australia, or upon vessels engaged wholly or partly in the coastal or inter-state trade of Australia, shall be subject to the provisions of this Act, and employment upon such vessels in Australian waters shall be deemed residence in Australia.

#### "PART XIII—EXEMPTIONS FROM PERSONAL SERVICE.

138.—(1.) The following shall be exempt from the training mentioned in Part XII of this Act in time of peace, so long as the employment, condition, or status on which the exemption is based is still continuing :—

- (a) Those who have been reported by the prescribed medical authorities as unfit for any naval or military service whatever ; and
- (b) Those who are not substantially of European origin or descent, of which the medical authorities appointed in that behalf under the regulations shall be the judges ; Provided that this exemption shall not extend to duties of a non-combatant nature ; and
- (c) School teachers who have qualified at a school of naval or military instruction, or other prescribed course as Instructors or Officers of the Junior or Senior Cadets ; and
- (d) Members of the Permanent Naval or Military Forces.

(2.) Persons liable to be trained in the Junior Cadets who are certified by any prescribed medical authority to be unfit to undergo the whole or any part of the prescribed training may be exempted from that training by any prescribed authority.

139.—Where any question arises as to whether a person is exempt from training, the burden of proving the exemption shall rest on the person claiming the exemption, and applications for exemption shall be decided by the Courts authorized in that behalf by the regulations.

140.—The Governor-General may by proclamation—

- (a) Exempt from the training mentioned in Part XII of this Act, in time of peace, all persons, residing within any area specified in the proclamation ;
- (b) Vary or extend any area so specified ; or
- (c) Withdraw any exemption under this section.

140 A.—The Governor-General may by proclamation grant a temporary exemption for a period not exceeding one year to—

- (a) Persons who reside outside the areas in which training is carried out; and
- (b) Persons who reside at so great a distance from the places appointed for training that compulsory attendance at the training would involve great hardships.

141.—No person shall be permitted to serve in the Cadets or in the Defence Force who is found by any Court appointed in that behalf by the regulations—

- (a) To have been convicted of any disgraceful or infamous crime, or
- (b) To be of notoriously bad character.

#### "PART XIV—REGISTRATION AND ENROLMENT FOR NAVAL AND MILITARY TRAINING.

142.—All male inhabitants of Australia, who have resided therein for six months, shall register themselves, or be registered by a parent, guardian, or other person acting in loco parentis, in the manner prescribed—

- (a) During the month of January in the year in which they will reach the age of 14 years (or, in the case of persons who in the year in which this Part commences will reach the age of 15, 16, or 17 years, during the month of January, in that year), or
- (b) If not then present in Australia, or if for any other reason not registered at the prescribed time, within such further time and in such manner as is authorized by the regulations.

143.—(1.) All persons liable to be trained under paragraphs (c) and (d) of section 125 of this Act and not exempted by this Act, shall be allotted to the several arms and corps.

"(2.) Of all persons liable to be trained, such a number as are required shall first be allotted for training in the Naval Forces.

(3.) All persons liable to be trained under paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of section 125 of this Act, who are forbidden by the doctrines of their religion to bear arms, shall, so far as possible, be allotted to non-combatant duties.

144.—All persons liable to be trained shall attend at the prescribed times and places for inspection, and shall give such information as is prescribed, and shall submit to the prescribed medical examination.

145.—(1.) Every person shall, on his form of registration, notify his address, and shall in the prescribed manner notify any

change of address, and the address so notified shall be deemed his place of abode for the purposes of this Act.

"(2.) All notices posted to a person's place of abode shall be deemed to have been delivered to him, and all printed notices exhibited at the postoffice or prescribed place of the district in which his place of abode is, shall be deemed a notice to him, and all postmasters are required to exhibit such notices as are sent to them by the prescribed authority, and to keep and issue such forms as are prescribed, and to send such forms when so required by the regulations to the prescribed persons.

146.—(1.) Every person who registers shall receive a printed Record Book, in which shall be entered such information as is prescribed, and all records of service, and the production of such book shall be prima facie evidence of the entries therein contained.

"(2.) No entry shall be made in the Record Book except by those authorized by the regulations.

#### "PART XV.—MILITARY COLLEGE.

147.—(1.) There shall be established a Military College under a Commandant, assisted by a staff as prescribed, for the education of candidates for Commissions in all arms of the Military Forces.

(2.) The Commandant shall in each year furnish to the Minister, for presentation to Parliament, a report on the Military College.

147 A.—Persons enrolled as cadets at the Military College shall be formed into a corps and shall form part of the Permanent Forces. Service in this Corps shall be deemed to be service in the ranks of the Defence Force.

147 B.—No person who is not a British subject shall be admitted as a student, &c.

148.—No person who is not a graduate of the Military College as prescribed shall be appointed an officer of the Permanent Forces: Provided that this provision shall not take effect until the expiration of 5 years after the establishment of the College.

151.—Officers attending the Military College shall receive such pay and allowances as may be prescribed.

### NEW ZEALAND, 1910.

The New Zealand Defence Bill bears date, 24th Dec., 1909. The Bill was carried by an overwhelming majority of 65 to 3 votes. "It is seldom," said the Evening Post (a New Zealand newspaper,) "that a principle so novel and so drastic can com-

"mand so overwhelming a majority, but we believe that the proportion of 20 to 1 represents pretty accurately the feeling of "the country." In the course of the debate in the House sentiments were expressed that might well be taken to heart by many Canadians. For example, Mr. Wilford (Hutt) said :—"If you have some men of bad habits, compulsory military training will uplift them." \* \* \* \* \* I consider that a man, whether he be a youth just reaching manhood, or a man in the sense of the word that he has reached the midday of life, should be prepared to make some sacrifice for the country of his birth or the country of his adoption. Some men say they will leave the country rather than be drilled. To such men we might well apply the words of Barrington, the convict, when he was exported to Australia,—

'True patriots we ; for, be it understood,  
We left our country for our country's good.' "

Mr. Malcolm (Clutha) said : \* \* \* \* "But I have no sympathy whatever with the man who reaps all the advantages gained by connection with the British Empire and yet refuses to do his share towards the maintenance of the power which throws its protecting wings over and around him."

Finally, the Premier and Minister of Defence, Sir J. G. Ward, said :—"If we are going to receive the protection of the British navy, then in turn we are bound to recognize that if, from causes beyond our control, difficulty should arise in the Old Land, we must take our share of it, and do what we can to assist the Motherland in the struggle."

Perhaps the most active member of the New Zealand House has been Mr. James Allen, M. P., who for some years has advocated the general principles embodied in the bill, both in Parliament and in the country.

After Lord Kitchener's report, a Defence Amendment Bill was passed, in 1910, and the changes are embodied in the following :

#### EXTRACTS FROM NEW ZEALAND DEFENCE ACT, 1909, 1910.

- 1.—(1.) This Act may be cited as the Defence Act, 1909.
- (2.) This Act is divided into Parts, as follows :
  - Part I.—General Powers of the Governor. (Sections 3 to 13.)
  - Part II.—Permanent Force. (Sections 14 to 18.)
  - Part III.—Territorial Force. Sections 19 to 26.)
  - Part IV.—Militia. (Sections 27 to 32.)
  - Part V.—Liability to serve in Time of War. (Sections 33 to 34.)
  - Part VI.—Universal obligation to be trained. (Sections 35 to 49.)

Part VII.—Offences. (Sections 50 to 66.)

Part VIII.—Courts of Inquiry and Courts-martial. (Sections 67 to 72.)

Part IX.—Military Pensions. (Sections 73 to 86.)

Part X.—General Provisions. (Sections 87 to 102.)

### PART III.

#### TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Formation and Government of the Territorial Force.

19.—It shall be lawful for the Governor to raise and maintain a Force to be called the "Territorial Force," consisting of such number of men as may from time to time be provided for by Parliament.

20.—(1.) On and after the commencement of this Act the Volunteer Force existing under the Defence Act, 1908, shall become the Territorial Force under this Act, and every Volunteer Corps (except Defence Cadet Corps) existing on such commencement shall be deemed to be formed and enrolled under this Act.

22.—Any part of the Territorial Force shall be liable to serve in any part of New Zealand, but no part of the Territorial Force shall be carried or ordered to go out of New Zealand.

23.—(1.) If at any time the establishment of the Territorial Force, or any part thereof, is below that provided for by Parliament, it shall be lawful for the Council of Defence to transfer from the General Training Section, hereinafter mentioned, to the Territorial Force any number of men required to make up that establishment.

(2.) The men so transferred shall be selected in the prescribed manner, and when so transferred shall become members of the Territorial Force.

24.—(1.) All commissioned officers in the Territorial Force shall be appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of a Board of Selection appointed for each district by the Council of Defence.

(2.) Before any person so recommended is granted a commission he shall, within the time prescribed, pass an examination, and if he fails so to do the Board of Selection shall again consider the case for further recommendation.

(3.) All N. C. O.'s in the Territorial Force shall be appointed by the prescribed officer.

#### TRAINING.

25.—(1.) Subject to the provisions of this Part of this Act, the training of the Territorial Force shall in each year be as prescribed.

(2.) At the termination of each year's training, ending the last day of February, each member of the Territorial Force shall be classified in the manner and by the officer prescribed either as "efficient" or "non-efficient," and those who are classified as "non-efficient" shall be liable to special extra training in the year succeeding that in which they were non-efficient.

(3.) Every member of the Territorial Force shall, on attaining the age of 25 years, be drafted, in the prescribed manner, into the Reserve.

Provided that, on application, any officer, warrant officer, or sergeant may, if approved, be permitted to continue in the Territorial Force, but not beyond the age for retirement prescribed for the rank for the time being held by him.

#### SPECIAL SERVICE.

26.—(1.) It shall be lawful for the Governor at any time to accept the offer of any members of the Territorial Force, signified through their C. O., to subject themselves to the liability to serve in any place outside New Zealand; and upon such offer being accepted, they shall be liable whenever required, during the period to which the offer extends, to serve accordingly, and while so serving shall be subject to the provisions of the Army Act.

(2.) A person shall not be compelled to make such an offer, or be subjected to such liability as aforesaid except with his own consent; and a C. O. shall not certify any voluntary offer previously to his having explained to every person making the offer that the offer is to be purely voluntary on his part.

#### PART IV.

##### MILITIA.

27.—(1.) All the male inhabitants of New Zealand between the ages of 17 and 55, not hereinafter exempted, who have resided in New Zealand for a period of six months, are liable to be trained and serve in the Militia.

(3.) The Militia shall be divided into the following classes, namely:—

Class I. Unmarried men between 17 and 30 years of age;

Class II. Married men between 17 and 30 years of age, and unmarried men between 30 and 40 years of age;

Class III. Married men between 30 and 55 years of age, and unmarried men between 40 and 55 years of age.

28.—(1.) In time of war it shall be lawful for the Governor (the occasion being first communicated to Parliament, if Parliament is then sitting, or notified by proclamation if Parliament is not then sitting) by proclamation to call upon persons liable



to serve in the Militia to enrol in the Militia, and thereupon such persons shall, within the time and in the manner prescribed, enrol in the Militia for the prescribed period.

#### PART VI.

#### UNIVERSAL OBLIGATION TO BE TRAINED.

35.—Subject to the provisions of this Act, male inhabitants of New Zealand who have resided therein for six months and are British subjects shall be liable to be trained as prescribed, as follows:—

- (a.) From 12 years to 14 years of age, or to the date of leaving school, whichever is the later, in the Junior Cadets; and
- (b.) From 14 years of age or the date of leaving school, as the case may be, to 18 years of age, or, in the case of those who, on attaining the age of 18, are attending a secondary school, then to the date of their leaving school, in the Senior Cadets; and
- (c.) From 18 years of age, or from any later date on which they cease to attend a secondary school as aforesaid, to 25 years of age, in the General Training Section, or the Territorial Force, in the case of their transfer to that Force; and
- (d.) From 25 years to 30 years of age, in the Reserve.

#### JUNIOR CADETS.

36.—(1.) The Governor may from time to time, on the recommendation of the Minister of Education, appoint a Commandant of the Junior Cadets and such other officers and instructors as he thinks fit.

(2.) The Commandant of the Junior Cadets shall be responsible to the Minister of Education for the administration and training of the Junior Cadets, and shall report annually to him on its efficiency.

37.—(1.) The training in the Junior Cadets shall begin on the first day of February in the year in which the persons liable attain the age of 12 years; or in the case of persons who attain the age of 12 years, 13 years, or 14 years in the year in which this Act commences, and are then attending school, the training shall begin on the first day of February in the next succeeding year; and in the case of each person shall continue until he attains the age of 14 years or ceases to attend school, whichever is the later.

(2.) The prescribed training in the Junior Cadets in each year shall be of not less than 52 hours' duration.

Provided that the Minister of Education may at any time or times require attendance at such drills or parades and for such periods as he thinks fit.

(3.) The training shall be carried out in the manner and at the times prescribed, under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Commandant of the Junior Cadets.

(4.) Non-commissioned officers shall be appointed by the prescribed officer from among the persons being trained in the Junior Cadets; and officers of the rank of Lieut. or above that rank shall be appointed by the Minister of Education from amongst the male teachers on the staffs of schools, or, with the consent of the Defence Council, from the General Training Section or Reserve hereinafter mentioned;

Provided that in the case of any male person who is a teacher at any school the consent of the Council shall not be required to the appointment of that person as an officer in the Junior Cadets.

(5.) Every person so appointed shall act in the position to which he is appointed, and his training while so acting shall be deemed to be training in the Junior Cadets or in the General Training Section, as the case may be.

(6.) The Commandant of the Junior Cadets, the staff officers and instructors, and all persons liable to be trained in the Junior Cadets, including their officers, shall, while being so engaged or being so trained, be under the control of the Minister of Education.

(7.) Subject to the provisions of section 39 hereof, all persons liable to be trained shall, on attaining the age of 14 years or on ceasing to attend school, whichever is the later, be drafted, in the manner prescribed, into the Senior Cadets.

#### SCOUT CADETS.

39.—(1.) The Minister of Education may, at the request of the controlling authority, take over the control of the Boy Scouts or any of them who are not Junior Cadets, and when so taken over they shall form a separate branch of the Junior Cadets and be known as "Scout Cadets," and be subject to the provisions of the principal Act so far as they relate to the Junior Cadets, except that the restrictions as to age limit contained in subsection 1 of section 37 thereof shall not apply to Scout Cadets, and Scout Cadets may continue as such until they attain the age of 18 years or cease to attend a secondary school, whichever is the later.

(2.) The amount of training of the Scout Cadets shall be

equivalent to that fixed for the Senior Cadets, and shall be as prescribed by regulations.

(3.) All Scout Cadets, on attaining the age of 18 years, or on any later date on which they cease to attend a secondary school, shall be drafted in the manner prescribed into the General Training Section.

#### SENIOR CADETS.

40.—(1.) The training in the Senior Cadets, in the case of those who are drafted into it from the Junior Cadets, as aforesaid, shall begin as from the date of their being so drafted, and in all other cases shall begin on the first day of March in the year in which they attain the age of 14 years, or in the case of those who attain the age of 14, 15, 16, or 17 years in the year in which this Act commences shall begin on the first day of March in the next succeeding year, and in the case of each person shall continue until he attains the age of 18 years, or until such later date as he ceases to attend a secondary school.

(2.) The compulsory training in the Senior Cadets shall in any year ending the last day of February, not exceed 64 hours.

(3.) All persons liable to be trained in the Senior Cadets shall be trained in discipline, elementary military exercises, and musketry or gunnery, and shall be organized in military units and allotted to the Defence Forces in each district.

(4.) The training shall be carried out in the manner and at the times prescribed, and to the satisfaction of the officer commanding the district.

(5.) N. C. O.s shall be appointed by the prescribed officer from among the persons being trained in the Senior Cadets, and officers of the rank of Lieut. or above that rank shall be appointed by the Council of Defence; and every person so appointed shall act in the position to which he is appointed, and his training while so acting shall be deemed to be training in the Senior Cadets, or the General Training Section, or the Territorial Force, as the case may be.

(6.) All persons liable to be trained in the Senior Cadets, including their officers, shall, while being so trained, be under the control of the Council of Defence.

(7.) All persons liable to be trained shall, on attaining the age of 18 years, or any later date on which they cease to attend a secondary school, be drafted in the manner prescribed into the General Training Section.

#### GENERAL TRAINING SECTION.

41.—(1.) The training in the General Training Section, in the case of those who are drafted into it from the Senior Cadets

or Scout Cadets as aforesaid, shall begin as from the date of their being so drafted, and in all other cases shall begin on the first day of March in the year in which they attain the age of 18 years, or in the case of those who attain the age of 18, 19 or 20 years in the year in which this Act commences shall begin on the first day of March in the next succeeding year, and shall in the case of each person continue until he is drafted into the Reserve as hereinafter mentioned.

(2.) The prescribed training in the General Training Section shall in the case of each person liable to be trained therein during the first year of his training be 14 days in training-camp and 12 half-days, except in the Artillery and Engineer branches, in which the training shall be 14 days in training-camp and 20 half days or the equivalent of 20 half days, and during every subsequent year until he attains the age of 25 shall be as prescribed.

(3.) All persons liable to be trained in the General Training Section shall, while being so trained, be under the control of the Council of Defence.

(4.) At the end of each year's training in the General Training Section each person shall be classified in the manner and by the person prescribed either as "efficient" or "non-efficient," and those who are classified as non-efficient shall be liable to be trained for an additional year for each year in which they are non-efficient, or to special extra training in the year succeeding that in which they were non-efficient.

(5.) Every person on his attaining the age of 25 years shall, in the prescribed manner, be drafted into the Reserve.

#### THE RESERVE.

42.—The prescribed training in the Reserve shall consist of 2 muster parades in each year.

#### REGISTRATION.

45.—All persons liable to be trained under this Part of this Act shall, within three months after the commencement of this Act or in the month of January in the year in which they become liable, apply in writing to the prescribed officer to be registered;

Provided that, if any such person is enrolled on the roll of any school such enrolment shall be accepted in lieu of registration.

#### PART VII.

#### OFFENCES.

50.—Every person who, being required by this Act to take

the oath of allegiance, refuses to do so is liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

51.—(1.) Every person who, being required to be registered under part VI of this Act, fails so to do within the time and in the manner prescribed, or who, without lawful excuse, evades or fails to render the personal service required of him under that Part, is liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds, and shall not be entitled to be enrolled as an elector under Division II of the Legislature Act, 1908, nor to employment or continuation of employment in any branch of the Government service.

(2.) Every person required under subsection five of section 37 or subsection five of section 40 to act as therein mentioned, who fails to so act, is liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

52.—(1.) Every person is liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds who prevents or attempts to prevent any person in his employ and required to serve in the Senior Cadets or General Training Section or Territorial Force from rendering the personal service required of him by Part VI of this Act, or in any way penalizes such last-mentioned person for rendering such service, whether by reducing his wages or deducting therefrom any money, or by dismissing him from his employment, or in any other manner ;

Provided that this section shall not be construed to require any person to pay any person in his employ any wages for the time when he is absent from work for the purpose of being trained under the said Part.

54.—Every person who fails, when so required by this Act, to enrol himself in the Militia, or fails without just cause (proof whereof shall lie on him) to appear at the time and place appointed for assembling or embodiment is guilty, according to the circumstances, of deserting, or of absenting himself without leave within the meaning of the Army Act, and shall be punishable accordingly.

58.—Every person who knowingly gives any false certificate, or makes any false statement or return respecting any matter or thing required by or under this Act, is liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

93.—The canteen at any encampment shall be under the control and sole direction of the officer in command of the encampment, and no intoxicating liquor shall be sold or supplied at any such canteen to any person.

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## LORD KITCHENER'S REPORT TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The recommendations contained in Lord Kitchener's recent Reports have been adopted and made law in both Australia and New Zealand.

In a very brief summary it may be said that Lord Kitchener suggested to Australia and New Zealand that their country should be divided into Areas, each under a "Permanent Instructional Officer," who is assisted by one or more "permanent instructional N. C. O.s." The officers to be graduates of the Military College. Those entering the College to be selected senior cadets. Lord Kitchener recommends that the Instructors be well paid, and he lays down suggested duties for them, which include registration, training, &c., &c.

Three county or two city Areas support one Battalion of Infantry. About ten Areas make one Group which is under a superior instructional officer (Major), who becomes Brigade-Major in war time. Groups of Areas are arranged according to strength of troops in them; as an example, Group V (comprising ten Areas) has 4 battalions of Infantry, 8 squadrons of light horse, 2 field batteries, 1 engineer company, 1 army service corps company and 1 field ambulance.

### THE FRENCH-CANADIAN MODEL.

With the above extracts from the three sets of Militia Acts before us, it would almost look as if Lord Kitchener had taken for the model of his report to Australia and New Zealand the old-time Militia Act and Militia customs of the Canadas. For the "parishes" of the French-Canadian Organization we have the "areas" suggested by Lord Kitchener, and for the "Captains of Militia," qualified by personal aptitude for command and educated by the exigencies of frontier life and all that, it meant in those days, we have the "permanent instructional officer" graduated from the Military College, and finished off by short service with the regular army of Great Britain, or India.

### BASIS APPLIED TO CANADA.

As an example of the working out of Lord Kitchener's suggestions, suppose they could be applied to Canada in exactly the same proportion (as to population) as they will operate in Australia and New Zealand. We should have here in Canada 322 areas, 525 (staff corps) permanent instructional officers (graduates of the Military College), and some 600 warrant and N. C. O.s (instead of the 4834 officers and men in the permanent corps

as at present). There would be a peace-establishment of some 120,000 trained fighting men (from our 2,000,000 males of a fighting age in Canada), 336 guns, and a cost in the seventh year (including cost of Military College) of less than fourteen million dollars.

#### EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

The following are important details culled from Lord Kitchener's Report :—

"The first and imperative principle for the enrolment and maintenance of these men as an efficient (citizen) force is that **THE NATION AS A WHOLE TAKE A PRIDE** in its defenders, insist upon the organization being **REAL AND DESIGNED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY**, and provide the means for properly educating, training and equipping their officers and men."

"The second principle for a successful (citizen) force is a complement of the first. The force must be an **INTEGRAL PORTION OF THE NATIONAL LIFE**. The citizen should be brought up from boyhood to look forward to the day when he will be enrolled as fit to defend his country; and he should be accustomed to practise those habits of self-denial, of devotion to and emulation of his duty, of reticence, and of prompt obedience to lawful authority, which are essential to the formation of patriotic and efficient citizen soldiers."

"In these days, however, excellent fighting material and the greatest zeal, though indispensable adjuncts, are not of themselves sufficient to enable a force to take the field against thoroughly trained regular troops with any chance of success."

"The new Defence Act, which gives effect to the principle that every citizen should be trained to defend his country will give sufficient numbers to defend the country effectively if the Force provided under it is efficiently trained, organized and equipped. It must, however, be distinctly recognized that a **NATIONAL FORCE** maintained at a high standard of efficiency can only be produced by the work of years, and that such work must be steady and continuous, any divergency from the policy decided on may, and probably will, lead to chaos and useless expenditure of money."

Establishments.	Rank and file	
	Peace.	War.
Battalion .....	750	1001
Regt. of Light Horse .....	350	470
Battery .....	130	146

"While the cadet-training is valuable as a preparation, it cannot, in my opinion, replace recruit-training, which is a neces-

sary preliminary to the production of an efficient and trained citizen soldier."

"In the matter of EXEMPTIONS there are, I think, two broad guiding factors—

(a) That the welfare of the family should not be prejudiced.

(b) That the State should get the best men available.

Factor (a) points to the exemption of those who are the sole support of their family, such as the only or eldest son of a widow, or of a man who is himself incapable of earning a livelihood for those dependent on him. Factor (b) demands the exclusion from the Citizen Force of all criminals, and should restrict the selection of annual quotas to those males who are physically the fittest of their year, and therefore the most eligible for the honour of serving their country."

"In my judgment, the only way to satisfactorily organize and train a Citizen Force of the nature about to be created in Australis is to divide the country into areas from which the National Force will be drawn. Each area should be designed to provide a definite proportion of a fighting unit, and should be in charge of a thoroughly trained permanent instructional officer assisted by one or two non-commissioned officers."

Duties of Permanent Officers and N. C. O.'s in Charge of Areas.

- (a) The inspection of the junior cadets training in the schools
- (b) The organization and training of the senior cadets.
- (c) The enrolment, equipment, and training of the adult from 18 to 19 years of age.
- (d) The equipment, organization and training of the trained man from 19 to 25 years of age.
- (e) The supervision of the registration of all male inhabitants.
- (f) The maintenance of all lists of males 25 to 26 years of age who have just completed training.
- (g) Communication to other areas of all changes of residence of men under training, with particulars of their military efficiency.
- (h) Information regarding the numbers, residence, and classification of the Reserve men in the areas; and the organization and maintenance of rifle clubs.
- (i) A thorough acquaintance with the inhabitants of his area. In all matters, except registration and enrolment, he would be assisted by the officers of the Citizen Force of the area.

Lord Kitchener remarks that the area-officer will be the keystone of the Citizen Force.



## STAFF CORPS.

"My recommendation is that a staff corps be formed to provide the officers for areas, districts and Headquarters Staffs, and permanent troops. This Staff Corps should be entirely drawn from the Military College, and its members should further be sent abroad to study, and be attached to the other land forces of the British Empire, so that an officer of this Staff Corps would be the equal, if not superior, in Military education to the officers of any army in the world."

Duty.	Lieuts.	Cpts.	Majors.	Lt.Colns.	Colns.	Total
Area officers—						
For 215 areas ... ..	151	64	.....	.....	.....	215
In charge of ten						
areas ... ..	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	22
Permanent Forces . . .	28	11	5	3	1	48
District Staff for six						
districts ... ..	.....	6	10	6	3	25
Central Administration						
at Headquarters.. ..	.....	1	6	3	2	12
Military College . . .	1	4	1	1	1	8
Spare for sick on special courses attached to other						
armies ... ..	10	4	6	.....	.....	20
Totals ... ..	190	90	50	13	7	350

In New Zealand the Staff Corps recommended by Lord Kitchener is 3 Col'ns, 6 Lt.-Col'ns, 13 Majors, 26 Captains, 52 Lieuts.—Total 100. This will require an average annual supply of about 5 officers to be chosen from 10 cadets sent annually to the Australian Military College.

## REGISTRATION.

The manner of registration as adopted in New Zealand is interesting. A record-book will be supplied to each junior cadet on his leaving school, in which will be shown his name, address, date of birth, character, drill-qualification, description; with instructions to the cadet to present his record-book to the officer of the secondary school if he intends continuing his residence therein, or, if not, to the permanent staff officer or staff N. C. O. nearest to his place of residence, for enrolment in the senior cadets. In like manner the same record-book will be further written up showing his service in the senior cadets on his attaining the age of 18 or date of leaving secondary school; and

again the senior cadet will present his record-book to the permanent staff officer or staff N. C. O. nearest to his place of residence for registration for recruit-training in the Territorial Force.

On completion of his recruit and territorial training, his record-book will be finally written-up, and shall be a certificate of proof that such person has completed his period of personal service, and is passed into the Reserve. In time this should act automatically, and no special registration be necessary except for new arrivals. Similar record-books to be provided for men at present serving in the Territorial Force.

#### PERMANENT ADJUTANT AND N. C. O.

Each Regiment is to have a permanent Adjutant and N.C.O.

#### MILITARY COLLEGE.

It is particularly interesting to us to note the proposed basis of the Military College. There will be about 100 cadets in it, (for Canada it would be 150) with some 18 graduating a year. This is estimated to mean 30 to 33 entering each year. To select cadets it is proposed that each area officer can nominate one senior cadet to the Major commanding group, who examines them and sends five names forward. From these (20 groups  $\times$  5) one hundred candidates the 33 are selected by examination or otherwise, 20 scholarships being given. Each parent pays \$400 a year. After passing out of the College the graduates go to India or England for training, then for one year they are placed under a good instructional area officer before being posted to an area of their own.

#### SELECTION OF CITIZEN OFFICERS.

The selection of officers (citizen) is also of interest to us. Lord Kitchener suggests that senior cadets be nominated by the area-officer as sub-Lieutenants. During the first year of adult training they are to act on probation as Lieutenants, then on approval of officer commanding Regiment they are to be granted commissions on agreeing to serve for 12 years.

#### RECEPTION OF REPORT.

The public state of mind attained in Australia and New Zealand, which we might well like to see in Canada, is clearly set forth in an editorial from "The Dominion" of Wellington, New Zealand, on Lord Kitchener's plan, which says "His report must appeal almost as much to the average citizen as to the expert mind trained in military matters. He has based his scheme on the assumption that the country, while properly anxious to place

itself in a position to defend its shores in case of need, does not wish to create a huge standing army which must drain its resources and impoverish its people. He has taken it for granted, and rightly so, we think, that the people of New Zealand recognize that the necessity has arisen for some PERSONAL SELF-SACRIFICE on their part; that the time has come when the younger people of the Dominion, capable of bearing arms, MUST SACRIFICE A LITTLE OF THEIR TIME TO THE NATIONAL WEAL. The country under Lord Kitchener's scheme is not to be over-ridden by military rule. The permanent force is still to remain a small one; BUT THE CITIZENS THEMSELVES ARE TO BE CALLED ON TO ATTAIN THAT SKILL IN THE USE OF ARMS WHICH WILL ENABLE THEM IN TIME OF NEED TO DEFEND THEIR HOMES AND THEIR FAMILIES."

### CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, it seems beyond question that if we are to have a healthier, more disciplined youth in Canada, a manhood trained for the swift, unexpected day of danger, a defence force which is one in fact and not in name only, a uniform loyalty to the one flag by all the mixed nationalities in our great Dominion, we must go back to the spirit of the wholesome old militia law of our forefathers which saved our country.

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